

HAPPENINGS IN THE MAGIC CITY

Campaign Goes Along Merrily, With Democrat Meetings Poorly Attended.

STUDENTS TAKE INTEREST

The last week of the campaign finds the South Side in no particular excitement of a few democratic managers is considered. Democrats held three meetings of unsuccessful nature. The attendance at all three was very small.

At the stock yards a poll was taken by a democrat Saturday morning which showed a plurality for Kennedy and Sutton.

Both the Hughes and Fairbanks club and the South Side Republican club will be active this week. Nightly street meetings are planned, with speakers of local and state prominence.

Sweet Shop Girls Lose.

The A. B. Sweet shop girls invaded the South Side after a season's leave Saturday evening and suffered a defeat at the hands of Garlow's Pet Coits at the Brunswick alleys. Johnny Devine, probably the most consistent bowler among the younger heavers of the wooden sphere, held up the alley shark's end and bowled a high score of 629.

Laura Bruch, as usual, was the high point gainer for the Sweet Shop quintet, totaling 512 in three games. The scores:

SWEET SHOP GIRLS.			
	1st.	2d.	Tot.
Nash	126	122	248
Glavin	111	142	253
Bruch	202	145	347
Miller	143	160	303
Hughes	140	180	320
Hannigan	71	71	142
Total	813	864	1677

GARLOW COLTS.

	1st.	2d.	Tot.
Harlan	141	132	273
Hoffen	161	201	362
Baker	168	192	360
Devine	218	222	440
McDonald	199	177	376
Totals	887	924	1811

Students to Elect.

The presidential campaign is being vigorously maintained at the local South Side High school. For the first time in years students have taken an intense interest in the race of candidates for national, state and local offices, the interest being initiated in class rooms presided over by Miss Celia Chase, head of the department of history.

An election will be held on November 7, the ballot to contain the names of the national, state and county candidates. Several heated arguments have taken place among students. An organization was soon under way and leaders placed in charge. A raid was made by the republican forces on the headquarters of the Young Men's Hughes and Fairbanks club last evening and a number of Hughes pins and a quantity of campaign literature taken. A delegation of the democratic managers went to the North Side to obtain similar basis for the campaign.

Charles Evans Hughes and John L. Kennedy are the popular candidates at present, while Henry Murphy and Judge Reed have loyal boosters.

Funeral of E. J. Sullivan.

The body of Ed J. Sullivan, who died in Colorado Springs Thursday, has arrived at the South Side and the funeral will be held from the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curran, 1702 W street, at 8:30 this morning, with services at St. Agnes church and interment at St. Mary's cemetery.

Dance at Keno Club.

The beautiful new club rooms of the Keno club were devoted for the first time to a club dance and Halloween party Thursday evening. Members twenty strong accompanied by young women, gathered for the evening and passed a splendid time. The spirit of Halloween pervaded and decorations corresponded.

Cider, apples and doughnuts constituted the refreshments, which were passed out in mischievous style. The dance was the most successful in a long time. Those present were:

Men: Leo Lowry, George Hauptman, Paul Jordan, Russell Barclay, James Koutsky, George Schmidt, Edward Schmidt, J. W. Lutz, Mills Miller, Clyde Parsley, Walter Galloway, Martin Johnson, Fern Roberts, Harold Hill, Harold Chambers and Ray Jones. Women: Miss Marie Krug, Ellen Smith, Huby Norkaard, Gladys King, Helen Tysner, Ann Nelson, Jennie Hall, Aurora Peterson, Zena Eversen, Lillian Trout, Madge Struck, Gladys Van Sant, Cathrine Crawford, Viola Williams, Clara Stargard and Hazel Taunton. Frank Anderson, Otto Hallgren, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Blessing.

Magic City Gossip.

"A Woman's Fight" is the five-act Pathé play at the Beech tonight. This is a new Gold Theater offering and is unusually good.

Spiritual Vision Is Life's Essence

A man might as well be one of the blind fish in the Mammoth cave of Kentucky as to be without spiritual eyesight, a sight of the mind and soul, according to Rev. Robert French Leavens, newly installed pastor of the First Unitarian church, who spoke to a large congregation Sunday morning at Twenty-eighth and Farnam streets. "Though Milton lost his eyesight, as a poet and seer he had a wealth of vision," said the speaker. "Fulton, Morse, Bell, Vail and Hill capitalized their vision. It was vision that transformed the American desert into fruitful farms and gardens. The power of vision is needed just as much in things moral and spiritual, in the development of that which is esthetic, social and religious. Prayer is the means of unfolding and correcting such vision. The worst kind of a case is prejudice and orthodoxy. Satisfaction with and support of an established order is blinding."

Old People's Home Sells Property to Julius Cantoni

The last piece of Anna Wilson's property was sold yesterday by the Old People's Home to Julius Cantoni. It is the house built by Postmaster Jones at 2022 Wirt street. The society still retains title to its present home, 2214 Wirt street. The new quarters at Bedford avenue and Fontenelle boulevard will not be ready for occupancy much before the first of April.

"My Conception of the Presidency"

By CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

One the eve of election day the American people are entitled to a summary of the things I have stood for in this campaign, as they are the things I shall stand for as president.

No man can tell in advance what unexpected demands the next four years may present, but one whose conception of the president's duty rests upon fundamental principles can describe with entire sincerity how the problems of administration would be approached and in what spirit they would be solved.

A man charged with the duty of reaching a desired goal knows that the road to it is found in following that path which sound judgment and clear vision open up step by step. I can show the road I expect to travel.

I propose first of all to start right. The president is primarily an executive. It is his supreme duty to attend to the business of the nation, to safeguard its interests, to anticipate its needs, to enforce its laws.

The first act of a president who takes this view of his duties is to call about him the ablest cabinet the country can furnish, men who can deal with the tremendous international and domestic problems which will confront us in the next four years.

My conception of the presidency differs absolutely from that of Mr. Wilson. I look upon the president as the administrative head of the government. He looks upon the president as primarily the political leader and lawmaker of the nation.

In the two departments of government most closely touching our foreign relations—the Department of State and the Department of the Navy—he chooses men whom he knew to be wholly unequal to their duties. Administrative obligations was subordinated to political expediency. I can assure the country that any administration under my direction will stand upon sound administrative ground with the ablest cabinet the country can supply.

Across the road we are to travel this next four years, even though we start right and move with prudence and courage, serious hazards are thrown like breaks in a roadway made by a torrential rain. These all rise out of the war torrent which has overwhelmed Europe. The first has to do with our foreign relations. It is the president's duty to safeguard the interests of our own nation and to preserve the friendship of every other nation.

No man is more determined than I to maintain the peace which the United States, Spain, Sweden, Norway and all the American republics now enjoy. But I should seek to maintain that peace by a firm and courteous insistence on the rights of our citizens at home and abroad.

An American in Mexico is subject to Mexican law, but he is an American still and is entitled to the protection of his own government in his lawful business. For one I shall never consent to a policy which leaves Americans helpless against the lawlessness of any country in which they have a right to do business.

There confronts labor in the next four years a condition more serious than any that American laboring men have been called upon to face. When this war began over a million American working men were seeking vainly for employment. When the war ends and the developed energies of a new Europe are thrown into commercial production, our nation will face a competition such as it never knew.

One of two things must happen—either millions of men will be seeking work in vain or else there must be thought out in advance the problem of commercial organization as France and England and Germany are seeking to think out the problem today. Every one of these nations is preparing to defend its own market by a protective tariff. The end of the war will end also the opportunities for labor created by the war. The millions in the trenches today will be our industrial competitors tomorrow. If we are to save our laboring men from a catastrophe we must

plan a tariff protection along sound, just and economic lines. To this endeavor I pledge myself and the men who are to be my colleagues.

In this matter again I differ absolutely from the policy of the present administration. Democratic platforms have declared that the government has no right to levy tariff duties except for income. This is the fundamental faith of the democratic party.

I pledge myself and those who stand with me to deal with the needs of laboring men the country over, whatever their trade or organization, upon the principle of giving the largest protection possible to every American working man and the largest participation possible in the prosperity of our industries with special favors to none.

Finally it is to be remembered that every European government is putting itself behind its industries; organizing them, encouraging them and suggesting economies. When the commercial struggle begins anew, the industries of every European country will go into the world markets, backed by the effective co-operation and intelligent oversight of their government.

Our national policy requires that government maintain a strict supervision of business organization. This can be done effectively and yet leave the government free to encourage legitimate and wholesome business enterprise. I stand for such supervision and control of business, but I demand also that business, great and small, (and especially the small business) be treated fairly and justly. Only under such conditions can business pay living wages or compete with foreign manufacturers.

In this respect again the present administration holds a policy entirely opposite. It has viewed business enterprises with suspicion and has made the government a brake to stop the wheels of legitimate industrial progress. It has treated the business men of this country as though they were suspicious characters. It has assumed that capital and labor are natural enemies. In four years it has put this country further on the road to class war than has been accomplished in a generation before. The men who stand with me believe in the honesty of the American working man, they believe no less in the honesty of the American business man, and they believe that the common good is to be found not in class war, but in mutual justice and fair dealing, not as between capital and labor in the abstract, but as between men and men.

You know the road we have traveled this last four years. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels are its monuments of executive efficiency. Our murdered and forsaken citizens in Mexico reveal a conception of American citizenship plain enough to see, but a new one for American patriotism to adopt; the monument of class bitterness raised by this administration throws a sinister shadow across our political horizon; the unjust accusation against business men has left a bitter taste in our national life. If you prefer this path it is plainly marked. And the end of it is class war.

You ask what road I propose to travel? These are the milestones which mark it—an executive responsibility to the whole nation, a cabinet chosen from the ablest Americans, a foreign policy that stands courageously but firmly for American rights, a flag that protects the American in his lawful rights wherever his legitimate business may take him, a preparation for trade competition which shall protect all groups of American workmen, a government oversight of business which will fearlessly eliminate abuses, but will act on the assumption that the average business man is honest, and finally a domestic policy which looks to industrial peace, and to sound and permanent prosperity based upon the development of American trade and the building up of American industries.

We Americans are in one boat. You cannot strike a blow at one group without injury to all. Common justice and fair play will settle our difficulties if suspicion and bitterness are let alone. These are the principles by which I propose to be guided.

RESCUES PART OF U. S. SHIP'S CREW

Thirteen Men of Vigilant Are Picked Up by the Dutch Steamer Ryndam.

BOAT WAS RECENTLY SOLD

London, Oct. 30.—Lloyd's shipping agency announces the receipt of the following wireless message from the Dutch steamer Ryndam by way of Valentia, Ireland, October 29: "Sixty degrees, 30 minutes north, 12 degrees, 40 minutes west. Rescued thirteen men of the crew of the American tug Vigilant. Three men remained in the tug, which proceeded on its voyage."

The Ryndam left New York October 21 for Rotterdam.

Cleared From New York.

New York, Oct. 30.—The tug Vigilant cleared from New York on October 11 for Sydney and Falmouth. It had recently been sold and was to be placed under British registry. It is a vessel of 226 tons gross. J. H. Winchester & Co. cleared the Vigilant from this port.

Hughes Leads in Straw Vote Taken By Big Drug Firm

Extra! Hughes elected! Calm yourself. It is only a straw vote, but Charles R. Sherman (democrat) declares it is the first comprehensive straw vote yet attempted and executed.

Mr. Sherman's show windows at Sixteenth and Dodge streets are crowded all day with political fans scanning the returns which now show that Hughes is in the lead.

Louis K. Liggett, head of the United Drug company, controlling 8,000 agencies throughout the states, arranged a straw vote covering all of these stores from ocean to ocean. The returns were mailed and tabulated and the tabulations sent back to all of the drug stores.

This straw vote includes 135 points in Nebraska and 300 in Iowa, and the same proportion throughout the country. It is believed to be the most representative of any straw vote ever taken. Mr. Liggett, who handled this big task, is a prominent Boston business man and mentioned in connection with the next governorship of Massachusetts.

To Start New Station at Grand Island Next Month

Plans for the Union Pacific new passenger station in Grand Island have been completed and it is anticipated that work on the construction of the structure will begin next month, continuing so long as the weather will permit of brick laying.

The new station in Grand Island will be of pressed brick construction, two stories high, ninety-four feet wide and 150 feet long. The first floor will be used for depot purposes and the second story for railroad offices. There will be a large restaurant on the first floor.

Land of Ukelele Cursed

By Monotonous Weather

Seasonal weather, even sudden sleet storms, are blessings for Nebraskans, according to W. A. Smith, vice president of the street railway company,

who, with Mrs. Smith, spent the recent month in Hawaii. The land of the ukelele furnished a good time for the Omahans, but the monotony of the weather (it was always about 75 degrees) grew irksome. Hawaiian farmers have the best of

Nebraska's rural citizens in the maturing of crops. Pineapples and sugar cane ripen every month down in the semi-tropics. Canneries and mills run ten months of the year, closing eight weeks for repairs.

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